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publication wish to have rejected arricles read must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. ation wish to have rejected articles returned, they

#### The Keliar Injunction.

Since the second injunction issued by Judge Kellar in West Virginia has been the subject of so much comment, mostly so passionate as to be mistaken, we will give the points of it. The West Virginia strikers are endeavoring by every possible method to injure their neighbor, a certain coal company. Reviewthe company and its employees. Judge KELLAR forbids them:

To prevent by menaces, threats, or any character of intimidation, the employees of said mines from going to or from the mines or from mining;

To enter upon the property of the mine owners for the purpose of holding meetings to prevent laborers from working at the mines

To assemble near the mines in such numbers as to intimidate miners.

The purpose of this restraining order, says Judge KELLAR, is to prevent all unlawful combinations and conspiracies " from interfering with the business of mining. There is nothing in it of oppression of one man in another's behalf. It is purely protection for laborers against molestation and threats. It is of the essence of justice. Without a shield of law equally potent there would be no such thing as liberty in the industrial world.

### The Tendency Toward Mediævalism.

We print to-day the text of the letler of Bishop HUNTINGTON of the Epistopal diocese of Tentral New York, in which he rebukes his clergy for introducing unfamiliar and unrubrical " irregularities " in the hours and order of Sunday morning worship. It is a very significant utterance because it seems to strike a blow at the so-called Ritualistic party, or the party of his Church which is approximating to Rome in its doctrine and practice.

The special practice against which the Bishop inveighs, as a " novel fashion " contrary to the "general usages for generations past," is the early morning service, "somewhere between 5 and 10 o'clock." This service is a feature distinctive of the Ritualistic or "Catholic " school, and it is held at so early an hour in order that there may be the " fasting communion "upon which that school of Episcopalians insists. The Bishop, nowever, does not put his objection to it so much on the ground of doctrine as on the confusion produced by the "new A " fraction of the congregation is invited " to attend this very early service and the rest excuse their neglect to go to church on the plea that " they don't know what is going on there." Summing up his objections, he tells his clergy that " mischief is worked if the three great offices, the litany, morning prayer and the Holy Communion," are made distinct.

This very notable episcopal rebuke at a time when the tendency in the Episcopal Church in the direction reprobated is strong and is steadily increasing in momentum is akin to that uttered by a Jesuit writer in the Roman Catholic magazine, the Messenger. This writer, the Rev. HENRY WOODS, so far from giving approval to the "Catholie" party of the Episcopal Church, has only reproach for it because of its "insincerity." In a closely logical paper he undertakes to prove that this party. trine of the Real Presence, its administration of the viaticum and use of incense, is doing violence to the law and doctrine of its Church unmistakably laid down. The authority to which Ritualists appeal for justification is the first Prayer Book of EDWARD VI., 1549, but that authority, he contends, belongs only to the old order, and " Episcopalians have no more right to appeal to " it "than to the ancient istic cry that " we are Catholics and therefore may enjoy Catholic customs," he replies that they cannot enjoy these without offending against the plain doctrine and rules of their Church, and that, consequently, they are in a false and indefensible position.

We refer to this argument, without describing it in its detailed statement, merely as indicative of the Roman Catholic attitude toward the party of the Episcopal Church against which Bishop HUNTINGTON inveighs so significantly. The nearer they get to Rome-and some of them have get so near as to accept or at least to desire the Papal sovereignty—the more they seem to invite Roman Catholic reproach, gently worded though it may be, on their inconsistency, their " insincerity," and their self-stultification. " Let them choose which they please," says this Jesuit critic, " but let them not be lawless;" "' you can't have your cake and eat it; " " in other words, contradictories cannot coexist."

The rebuke of Bishop Huntington, however, is not likely to be effectual in restraining the clergy to whom it is administered. The "irregularities" so offensive to him and so injurious to the Episcopal Church, in his estimation, are due to a conviction devoutly and even passionately held by them that the Holy Communion, or " the Supper of the Lord." as it is described in the Thirty-nine Articles, is a veritable Sacrifice and not a bare commemoration of CHRIST's death; or, in defence of the reservation of the Holy Eucharist, " the body of our Lord is a true object of worship." That is, they

in the Episcopal Church are increasing ominously is indisputable. The popular tendency, too, seems to be toward a splendor of ritual which has its justification only in the conception of a Sacrifice at the altar.

We do not refer to the criticism of

this Jesuit to express any opinion on the merits of the subject discussed, but simply to call attention to a significant expression of the spirit of the Church of Rome. Instead of defending the Ritualists, he joins the Low Church party in condemning them as religious outlaws. If you want to be Catholics, he tells them in plain speech, you will have to get out of your Church and go over to Rome squarely and unreservedly. Dr. DE COSTA, who made that transfer of his religious allegiance a few years ago, has lately written a book which follows substantially the same line of argument, and he is one of a very considerable number of Episcopal clergymen, both here and in England, who have reached the same conclusion: yet the great body of the increasingly numerous Ritualistic clergy remain and they are stout in defending their position as sustained by the rules, ing the outrages they have visited upon rubrics and doctrines usages and traditions of the Episcopal Church. Those

who fall away are relatively few. Meantime splendor of ritualism, with all its symbolic implications, is a feature of the Episcopal churches which seems most to satisfy the popular taste or religious conviction of this time, Bishop HUNTINGTON to the contrary notwithstanding. Even in Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches ritualistic features have been introduced. The religious tendency is toward mediævalism; but at present it seems to get its impetus very frequently from astheticism merely. rather than from any new and deep religious conviction.

The Source of the Iowa Platform. When the importance of the Iowa

Republicans' demand for "tariff revision " is weighed by the side of the circumstances that originally produced it, it is found to be light rather than heavy. Here we think is a history of its birth and career:

Some time back some profound philosopher in anti-monopoly surveyed the national field of industry and observed a tariff upon some of the great staples in the production of which the "trusts had a part. He concluded that the tariff makes the trust. The catchy phrase in which his conclusion was expressed was wafted throughout the country. It got into the platforms of the great parties, even into the Republican platform of the stalwart State of Iowa, and, having once got there, when the party reassembled on Wednesday last to start the campaign of 1902, the leaders concluded that the job of getting it out would be unprofitable. So there it is, to the extent of a demand for "any modification of the tariff which may be required to prevent it affording a shelter to monopoly.

Let us suppose the Iowa platform in force, and the tariff upon articles in making which the trusts flourish abolished. Then unless the trust-nurturing industries are killed utterly, the trusts will be pretty sure to survive.

Curiously enough, this delive the Iowa Republicans calls up for contrast the late Democratic harmony meeting at Nantasket Beach. It was there, we believe, that the logic of the killtrust-kill-tariff scheme proved too shaky for the intellectuals of the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. That twice Democratic candidate for President dismissed it with contempt.

The idea that BRYAN thus put aside as too shallow for usefulness is not likely to be pressed for long by the restless economists who have introduced it into the Republican Congressional campaign, or to be adopted by the Republican National Convention when in 1904 it begins the task of guarding and prolonging our industrial repose and prosperity.

The Proposed Fiscal Reform in China. According to the latest telegrams from China, an attempt is likely to be made in its "reserved sacrament." its doc- to substitute a duty payable in a lump sum at the port of entry for the likin, or inland transit dues, which hitherto have constituted an almost insuperable obstacle to trade with the interior of the Empire. The Imperial Government favors the change, and undoubtedly would gain by it, and now we are told that the great Yangtse Viceroys, who Missals and Pontificals." To the Ritual- mains to be seen whether the scheme is workable, in view of the multitude of likin would mean a loss of occupation. As we have previously pointed out.

the duty on imports levied in the treaty ports under the treaties of 1858 was basis. But the fall in silver exchange discipline nor its digestion can since that date, and the consequent rise in the silver prices of imports, had by the middle of last year reduced the average duty to something over 3 per cent. By the sixth article of the peace protocol, the tariff was raised to an effective 5 per cent., and collection under this rate was begun in November. Foreign goods have since had to pay this import duty of 5 per cent., and also a preliminary transit pass duty of 21/2 per cent.; that is to say, 712 per cent. in all before they could start for the interior. The ultimate cost of laying down the goods in one of the provinces not contiguous to the sea depends upon the exactions of the men at the likin barriers, which are numerous, and also upon other irregular charges levied here and there on the way. It should be understood that, under existing arrangements, if a merchant takes goods under a pass to a particular place, say five hundred miles inland, he must sell there, as his transit pass is ineffective for any other place,

goods in the local market. With the hope of extirpating the whole system of obstruction and extortion, to use the words of a Ritualistic tract the British Commissioner, Sir JAMES MACKAY, has proposed, in lieu of ail inland transit duty, a "supplementary commutation " of 7% per cent., leviable

though there may be no demand for his

their numbers and their relative strength | charge for laying down foreign goods at any point in the interior of China shall be no more than 15 per cent. As we have said, the Pekin Government would gladly accept such a commutation, and it has offered, in return therefor, to abolish all internal taxation, whether imperial, provincial, local or municipal, on merchandise and produce, whether native or foreign, and whether intended for import or for export. The assent of the Yangtse Viceroys to the plan has probably been secured by agreement to give them certain allowances out of the proceeds of the 15 per cent. import duty by the way of compensation for the income lost through abolishing the likin.

On the face of things, then, it looks as if the worst impediment to trade with China is about to be swept away. The foreign merchants, however, who, have lived for some time in the treaty ports are sceptical upon the subject, and one of them, Mr. LITTLE, a member of the China Association of Shanghai, has published a pamphlet in which he argues, not only that the innovation is impracticable, but that it would benefit the foreign merchant less than would a simplification of the present transit pass system. He believes that, if the higher officials now consent to the change proposed, it is because they hope for a larger income from the higher import duties on the one hand, while on the other they mean to devise plans for continuing the old internal imposts under new names and by new methods. It is pointed out that the abolition of the likin would throw vast armies of officials out of employment, and the sudden dislocation would almost certainly cause a serious political outbreak. As to the economical effect of the proposed change, Mr. LITTLE draws attention to the fact that the abolition of the likin, if it could be carried out, would free from burdens, not only imports, but also native produce, and thus cheapen native productions, such as yarns and piece-goods which compete with imports of the same nature. advocates, as at once more feasible and more useful, certain reforms of the likin system which, he thinks, the officials could be prevailed upon to accept. For instance, the exhibition of a transit pass should make it possible to sell goods anywhere in the interior, instead of limiting their market to a particular place. Then, again, the number and locality of the likin stations should be fixed, the number of employees regulated and their salaries not only definitely stated, but paid. In this way the possibility of inordinate exactions might be materially lessened, especially if the control of the likin system were transferred to the Imperial Maritime

Customs Administration. There is no doubt that this tariff question lies at the core of the Chinese problem. With a proper fiscal system, the Pekin Government could pay the whole Boxer indemnity in a single year. The gica. The expedition, however, did not revenue now nominally collected from reach even the threshold of the region the Chinese nation, believed to num- where its real work was to begin. It ber some 420 millions, is 105 million taels, carried out the preliminary task of or about 130 millions of yen-if we give planting three supply stations in the the tael a reasonable specie value. On the other hand, the revenue collected in Japan, with its 43 millions of people, that in all its larger features has been is 160 million yen, and the Japanese well studied and mapped by the British make no complaint of excessive taxation. expedition under Jackson and the Italian two empires. China ought to pay some inland transit dues would in China prove a task of enormous difficulty.

The Blue "Pants" of the Old Guard. For years it has been no small part of our duty and joy to watch the brilliant and masterly marches, reviews and campaigns of those free companies of warlighted up a hundred fields and have won praise from lovely lips in a hundred ballrooms. Along the Sacred Way of memory tramps or clanks the triumph. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, delighting and dazzling with a hundred splendid, many-colored garbs, a vision of spontoons and spats, one vast battle scene, gallops past with its train of hansoms or looks undauntedly into the mouths of a whole battery of pocket pistols. The Worcester Continentals bring back the proudest days of the Revolution and New England Rum. The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford stalks by with its full quota of stately legs. have long resisted the proposal, have those legs which are the despair of the been persuaded to assent to it. It re- sculptor and the happiness of the tailor; the cedars of Lebanon and the columns of the Parthenon in trousers. Nor can the officials for whom the abolition of the | we forget the treasure of New York, the wonder of the world, our own Old Guard. Where is it not known and loved? The Old Guard travels much but its fame has travelled farther. It never dies calculated on a 5 per cent. ad ralorem and never surrenders; and neither its surpassed.

We consider it an honor to receive and a pleasure to comply with a semi-official request to publish the following vivid account of a brilliant event:

" OLD GUARD'S BIG DANCE Military and social functions in the honor

the famous Old Guard of New York, at Sea Girt. grand military ball given in honor of the Old Guard, New York's crack old military organization, who have been the guests of Governor FRANKLIN MURPHY, Major-Gen. WANSER and Gen. BIRD W. SPENCER of this State at the State camp, and who proved themselves not only good old Guardsmen, but known all over the world for their good fellowship and 'old sure shots' and done great work at the camp, in the shooting contests for the cups offered by Capt. CHARLES HUESTIS of the Old Guard. The ballroom at the famous Avon Inn. By-the Sea, was beautifully decorated with Old Glory. Full mill tary band from State camp furnished the music Many beautiful, well-gowned women and promi nent people and military guests were present in full uniform. It was a grand sight, which will jong be remembered by the guests. The dancing lasted until long after midnight, and the guests of the hotels and cottages and those present will ong remember the Old Guard of New York, in their white coats and blue pants (which is their full uniform; under the command of Major S. Filis BRIGGS. Will return to New York to morros after this most enjoyable summer outing, with lasting remembrance of the kind hospitality of

the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. believe in the Real Presence; and that at the port of entry, so that the total The members of the Old Guard are

"old sure shots," sure enough, and there can be no shadow of doubt that they " done good work " in the shooting contests. They are not the men to quail before a ball. New Jersey will long remember and New York can never forget or cease to love these good old Guardsmen in their white coats and blue " pants.

O, the sword and the sabre and the sharp, sharp

O, the white, white coats and the blue, blue

# The Sheriff Street Riot.

The riot attending the funeral of Rabbi JOSEPH seems to have been resolved by

the reports upon it into this: Somebody whose spirit of mischief was doubtless heightened by racial prejudice attacked the procession with nissiles. This act, rendered so peculiarly offensive by the fact that it was made upon a party of mourners rightfully entitled to entire respect and deference, roused the latter to anger that broke loose in retaliation. The extra police called to the spot found a tumult which they had no other duty than to suppress; and if that was executed roughly, it was because there was no other way to deal effectively with the

The indignation of the Jews, with which the entire community must sympathize, cannot justly be directed against the police. It will find its only proper mark in the miscreants who started the trouble. It is in order to find them and to make of them the severest example possible.

# The Gun and Its Enemy.

In that terrible struggle, the contest for supremacy between gun and armor, armor has made a spurt, and perhaps it leads the gun. A few weeks ago the gun had jumped to the front. A short time and it may be there again.

Lieutenant Davis's new process hardening steel strikes the lay mind with peculiar force. He is the first to make use of the inscrutable force of electricity. With the help of that he drives carbon, the hardening element, deeper into the metal plate than could any other process. It looks like a brilliant achievement on the part of Lieutenant Davis, of great advantage to

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

The return to civilization of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition before it had been in the Arctic regions a year will sawrise even those who had not expected large results from this elaborately equipped and very costly enterprise. The avowed purpose was to reach the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land, returning probably over the ice and by boat to the east coast of Greenland, where a large quantity of supplies was to be landed by the steamer Belnortheast part of Franz Josef Land. but it did not get outside the region

In 1900 a small sledge party of Italians 1,500 million yen annually into the Treas- in this very region pushed north to ury, or nearly twelve times what she within 239.15 statute miles of the pole, pays at present. The extension of the highest point yet reached; 21.85 simple and honest methods of collection, statute miles nearer the pole than the however, from maritime customs to point attained by Nansen in 1895. But the sledge expeditions of the Baldwin party did not even go as far north as the winter quarters of the Italians.

It would seem that Mr. BALDWIN'S effort to establish three supply stations to the north of his winter quarters in south Franz Josef Land was too successful, if the cabled report is correct riors whose valor and uniforms have that the "enormous deposits of condensed food " planted in the north so far diminished the reserve stock of food that the explorer could not "imperil the expedition," even by waiting for the supply steamer that was coming to him. Experience has shown that a steamer can reach south Franz Josef Land in any year. At the very time that BALDWIN started homeward his supply ship was leaving Norway for his camp, and they passed one another on the journey. The supply vessel doubtless reached its destination, where it was found that there was nobody to a span of horses. If Time has any bowels supply; for the explorers, bag and bag- he will keep his infernal mowing machine gage, had left the Arctic. It is one of off the road where Mrs. DEBORAH SILLIMAN the most surprising episodes in the

history of polar enterprises. Mr. BALDWIN is reported as saying that the houses and stores now in Franz Josef Land " will afford the means for a large polar dash in 1903." But the men to make this dash happen to be in Europe. Sledging expeditions toward or to the North Pole must travel in the early part of the year, if at all. Any attempt late in the year would mean spending the long winter night on the ice of the Arctic BALDWIN'S " dash to the pole " is going to occur, it will have to be deferred till 1904, because he cannot even reach his base in south Franz Josef Land before July or August of next year.

The best work in the more northern parts of the Arctic area has been achieved with very small parties. The record of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition seems to show that something more is required for success in polar endeavor than an enormous outfit of men, dogs

We have received on a postal card this remarkable attack upon the Italians, written in foreigners' English and in a hand ap-

parently more Italian than German: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We read ! Italian newspapers that Monosini, a banker of New York, has agreed for a most unnecessar subscription (the annoying and useless Campanii which was lost by the thoroughgoing and danger ous want of skill of the Italians). Half a million francsi is it necessary that American money goe francsi is it necessary that american immigrants, this way? We lose by the Italian immigrants, that dangerous and venomous class of people, already more than by the Chinese; and now this already more than by the Chinese; and now this candalous gift! Should not American statemen have an eye upon such doings?

Our correspondent who takes such little interest in the Campanile need not be worried about Mr. Monosini's subscription. The report of that was on poorer foundation. But he calls attention to the very interesting fact that to-day the Italians are performing to the affair of the world.

Was helped out by the explanation of his elder brother that it meant "touchin" on and appertaining to the affair of the world.

BILL COVERLY.

more labor in the great works of enterprise and improvement that are being executed throughout the country than people of any other nationality. The national debt to the Irish for their labor years ago is wellknown. The Italian workingman is at present one of the mainsprings of American industry.

A few weeks ago the millennium was positively to appear in Binghamton and some members of a Millerite sect waited for the great day there. Perhaps a residence in Binghamton reconciled them to the temporary continuance of the world. Now the oming of the millennial lamb and lion is foretold in another quarter. A Warsaw baby of three months prophecies a great war in 1903 and the millennial year in 1905. No doubt a child of three months or three weeks or three days is just as clear-seeing a soothsayer as a diviner of ninety. The seeds of time decline to grow in the manner prescribed by the wise or addled heads that look into them. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings-but for our part we are unable to be impressed by the infant phenomenon of the Polacks. Why, our old friend MERLIN prophesied with much distinctness and success three and perhaps six months before he was born.

A number of I publicans, including "some of the ablest men in the ranks of the La Follette faction as well as men who have fought the Governor for years," according to the Chicago Inter Ocean, have published this address

"To the Republicans of Wisconsin: The next Leg lalature is to choose a United States Senator. It is useless for us to call your attention to the valuable nation and the Republican party. In all the serious problems which have confronted the nation since the war with Spain, his statesmanship, his oratory and his mind have been foremost in championing and solving the vexing problems of national import. The success which has attended his efforts reflects not only glory and credit upon the nation, but the State as well. His ability and services place an

imperative demand upon the people of Wiscons to return Senator Spooner to the Senate. We do not believe the issues, which are involved in the State campaign obtain in the reslection of senator Spooner. He is of national importance The failure of Republicans of Wisconsin to return him to the Senate would be a sad reflection upon the party and would bring upon our people the universal criticism of the entire nation

We are glad to see that Wisconsin is beginning to join with the rest of the country in desiring that JOHN COIT SPOONER shall remain in the United States Senate in the name of the Republican party.

Way down upon Chicago River, Bright, bright alway, There's where with joyous heart and liver Ever I would stray!"

The whitest virtue is the easiest mark. For reasons unknown a corps of calumniators delights to asperse that spring of clearness and fount of fragrance, the Chicago River. " Will you have a solid cube of the river?" ask the liars. " It is afire:" it has 365 distinct smells for every day in the year;" and so on. Not long ago the pure stream was purified still more; flushed with the crystal waters of the drainage canal. Yet the liars continue to imperil their immortal souls. Now they are pretending that persons who are lucky enough to live by the banks of the beautiful, the beautiful river, fish for grease in it and sell the catch for soap. The Chicago is so limpid and cleansing that it washes soap and water; and vet it is so buoyant that strong men can stand on it. A marvellous and maligned river.

Yesterday was a day of disappointments in trotting. At Cleveland the test that was to show whether The Monk could beard The Abbot did not come of. The race at Hartford was not decisive, through the unfortunate accident to Boralma before he or Lord Derby had been pushed to the limit of speed. The fastest trotter of the year has not yet revealed himself and The Abbot retains

We are glad to note that on the day before at the great Circuit meeting at Columbus the judges had struck a blow in behalf of the trotting track by suspending the pacer Elderone and his driver, after one of the most bare-faced jobs that has been attempted of recent years. Neither the track nor the brigade of drivers, however, is so poor in pacers as to justify the failure of expelling both horse and man

sion of hearty centenarians, but our especial favorite to-day is Mrs. DEBORAH SILLI-MAN of Easton, Conn. She has a good old name and has worn it long. Friday she was 102 years and 6 months old and gave a party. She drives a pair of horses and scorns to let her coachman take the reins. She keeps him for the future. Some day she may not be equal to the task and joy of steering those steeds, but that day is not going to come just yet a while. We knew a chap of 99 who could climb a tree and a chap of 98, stone-deaf, who insisted in the pig-headed pride of his youth upon walking on the railroad track every clear day; but we never knew before and can't sufficiently honor a lady of 1021/2 who can drive delights to drive.

# The Taxpayer's Taxe .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindle end the aid of your great paper to correct an unjust law. If tax-burdened England should raise her income tax to over 50 per cent, of a person's income there would be a revolution at once; but we patient Americans in New York suffer a tax on persona property that, under the present market rate of interest, takes over 50 per cent of our income each year. Our only protection being falsehood or investment in low rate govern-Ocean, which is impossible. If Mr. ment bonds or by deposit in savings banks at an almost equally low interest. For example, by patient toil and a life of frugality man saves \$5,000. At market rates he will receive \$200 per year. The personal property tax will take over one-half his income. can he do? Personal property is unsubstantial: it may be lost or stolen, and where it exists in the form of stocks or bonds its value may be lost in one night.

It has in its very nature an uncertainty that justifes a demand that if personal property be taxed at all it ought to be taxed at a different rate from that imposed on real estate.

Can you not find some remedy for this unjust and incorrect system of taxation?

Every one admits that the present method of taxation is incorrect, but no one seems to have an adequate remedy.

New York, July 28.

The Attack on the Rabbi Jo-eph Pro-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The nost disgraceful feature of the unseemiy attack on a funeral procession by rowdies i the employ of R. Hoe & Co. is the reiterated statement of Inspector Cross that "the attack on the Hoe factory was evidently premeditated." his reason for this opinion being that tated," his reason for this opinion being that a large number of missiles, such as iron bolts, iron bands, a hammer and a white-lead bucket were found in the Hoe factory.

As it is not disputed that the employees of Hoe & Co. threw missiles at the funeral procession, is it not fair to presume that these bolts, bands, &c., were first thrown from the Hoe factory windows?

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: A youngste puzzling over the meaning of the word "mundane

ANOTHER SHAW STATEMENT. Apparently It Means to Reiterate That

He Is Not a 1904 Candidate. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.- In view of the publication in THE SUN this morning of Secretary Shaw's attitude toward the Presidential nomination in 1904, the following supplementary statement was given out at the Secretary's office to-day:

"It is known that the Secretary, at the time of Mr. McKinley's funeral, said to Secretary Wilson at Canton, and to Senator Cullom at Chicago, and others, that prior to the death of Mr. McKinley it was proper for any one who so desired to play checkers with Mr. Roosevelt and beat him in the game if he could, but now that he had assumed the duties of his office, under these peculiar circumstances, he thought it was essential that every Republican should do all he could to make his administration a success, and that no man could give him unqualified support who was watching for an opportunity to undermine. He then told Secretary Wilson to say to President Roosevelt for him, that so far as Iowa was concerned there would be no wires attentified across his party av. was concerned there would be no wires stretched across his pathway."

Secretary Shaw left Washington this afternoon for Manchester, Vt., where he will make a speech next week on behalf of the regular Republican candidate for

HIGHER TAX ON RAILROADS. Montana Lifts Valuations There From

\$15.000,000 to \$40,000,000. HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—The State Board of Equalization, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, which has the power to place the values upon roadbeds of railroads in the State for taxation purposes, was made a big increase in the assessment of railroads. The board increased the valuation from \$15,500,000 last year to

The State Board was divided, the Secretary of State and Attorney-General being in a minority.

Gov. Toole gives as his reasons for advocating such a large increase in assessment of railroads that the formation of the of railroads that the formation of the Northern Securities Company and the price permits at which the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington, the three prin-cipal roads in the State, were placed in the pool, gave the public a conception of the rue value of those roads

Railroad men are very bitter over the action of the board and threaten to resist the increase in the courts.

### ANOTHER BOYS' CLUB.

House to Be Built in West Seventeentl Street by Theodore B. Starr. The experiment of establishing boy's clubs in St. Bartholomew's Parish in East Forty-second street and n Second avenue

near St. Mark's Church has proved so successful that a third clubhouse is to be built, this time by Theodore B. Starr. It will be located at 353 and 355 West Seventeenth street. It is to be five stories i height, of brick and limestone, fifty fee front and ninety feet deep, and will be provided with a gymaasium, library, readir g and dining rooms and a number of smal club rooms. The building is to cost \$50,000

### The Negro Will Stay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th editorial in vesterday's Stix on "The Plan of a Virginia Philosopher" refers to the opinns entertained and expressed by many thinkers and writers of the Anglo-Saxon people concerning the negro's stay upor the American soil the soil of his birth. Human nature seems to be one and th

same the world over, and all reasoning to the contrary cannot make it otherwise. black child, like the white child, came in the world according to the same law, and both world according to the same law, and both are subject to the same physical and mental sufferings. The "philosopher" therefore cannot hope to decimate the Afro-American people by diseases created by "poor food" and had "sanitary" conditions in crowded cities—without destruction also to the Caucasian race. The plan to send the negro to Africa and other places out of the United States seems to have failed, and this new plan also will sleep with those forgotten.

If the negro could live through the hard-If the negro could live through the hard-ships of two and a half centuries, unpeid, poorly fed and half clothed, he surely can exist now in these days of freedom and pros-

While this "philosopher" is plotting and While this "philosopher" is plotting and planning for the decimation of the negro race another Southern writer is telling of their improved condition in that section. Mr. Booker T. Washington speaks in the Boston Evening Transcript of their growth, about Tuskegse, of their progress as property owners, of their success as merchants and of their wonderful transformation.

ROBERT W. CARTER.

#### Card From the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Referring to the report in THE SUN of this morning of Mayor Low's decision upon our appeal from the action of Fire Commissioner Sturgis against the further extension of this comagainst the further extension of this company's business, truth and justice require that we should call your attention to that portion of the report which indicates that the original license for permission for the introduction of the company's service was obtained from ex-Commissioner Scannell. As a matter of fact, the company's license was obtained from the Board of Fire Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong, and by their unanimous vote. Under Fire Commissioner Scannell the company received no privileges which were not in exact accordance with precedents established by his predecessors.

s predecessors.

MANHATTAN FIRE ALARM COMPANT,
Albert H. Cross, General Superintendent.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

# A New Wheat That Is Simply Great.

From the Kansas Cuy World.
A number of farmers have experimented the new wheat in western Kansas, and one of them is reported as saying that his wheat sown Feb. 27, this year, and harvested July 8. yielded twenty bushels per acre. He figures a los of five bushels per acre caused by heavy rains that delayed harvesting. His experience shows that the wheat withstands the drouth like kaffir corn, and when rain comes it begins growing again as if nothing had hindered it.

A Plea for Suspenders. He jauntily swung down the gay thoroughfare, And he gave To his trousers A shirt waisted daudy of species not rare

and he met the shy glances of maids bright and fair To his trousers A hitch He thought on his faultless attire with a smile

And gently he murmured, "I'm just in the style,

A hitch. He paused for a moment to light a cigar, T , his trousers

He saw his best girl stepping down from a car,

He started to greet her, but e'er he got far. A hitch He said to himself, "For once I am in it I want to propose, but how shall I begin it?

And he gave But sad to retate, she his offer declined. And he gave To his trousers

A hitch. He whistled and said. "Oh, well, never mind." And he sauntered away some solace to find, As he gave

A'hitch. The next time they met, suspenders he wore, And his trousers They needed

She said, "Dear Jack, I've been thinking it o'er, And I'm sure ! don't feel quite the same as before They needed No hitch )

But e'er he could cry. "You are mine evermore!" His hands wildly clutched at his beit as of yore. And he gave

To his trousers

A hitch.

JUST LIKE OTHER FOREIGNERS Porte Bleans and Filipine Immigrants

to Be Treated as Allens. WASHINGTON, Aug 2 The Commissioner-General of Immigration has in structed officers of the service at the several ports that citizens of Porto Rice and the Philippine Islands are to be treated precisely in the same way as foreigners v presenting themselves for entry into the United States. They are subject to pay ment of head tax and to examination to determine whether they should be admitted or should be excluded from this mitted or should be chicked from this country. The circular of instructions recites that this action is taken under authority of the acts of April 12, 1900, and July 1, 1902. It is expected that the enforcement of this order will cause an appeal in order to make a test of its validity Citizens of the Hawaiian Islands are not required to pay a head tax as aliens enter-ing the United States and the Treasury cials have no doubt that the

### WHITELAW REID HOME AGAIN He'll See the President in a Few Days and Make a Report.

discrimination against Porto Bicaes and Filipinos will be resisted.

Whitelaw Reid, Special Ambassador of he United States to the coronation of King Edward VII. got home yesterday on the American line steamer Philadelphia, accompanied by Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid and Ogden M. Reid. Mr. Reid declined to be interviewed on his mission abroad on the ground that as a special ambassador he should make a report to the President before saying anything to anybody else. He would not talk about the King's health He would not talk about the King's health or the prospects of his being strong enough to be crowned on Aug. 9 which is the present programme. Mr. Reid intimated that he would visit the President at Oyster Bay in the near future, but wouldn't say just when he would go. Mr. Reid and his family were not detained at the pier, the customs regulations being waived in their case.

### GOV. HEARD'S BIG CATCH. He Caught Red Snappers Till His Hands Were Sore and He Had to Stop.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.-Gov. Heard f Louisiana returned from the snapper banks of the Gulf to-day with the championship record of 300 red snappers.

"I caught the red snappers," said the Governor, "until I had to give up, I was so tired. The snappers bit as fast as I could throw in the lines and it was the bardest kind of work, they were so large. "We fished in about seventy-five feet "We fished in about seventy-five feet of water and used drop lines with sinkers. No sooner did they touch bottom than the line was jerked and we had to haul it up, taking off sometimes two fish at a time, for we used two hooks to each line. It was hard work; even with gloves it made my hands core, and finally I thought we had enough of it and quit."

# A SIGNIFICANT PASTORAL.

Text of the Report by Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Church From the Gospel Messenger.

To CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE: Reports reach me of frequent and apparently increasing irregularities in the order and the hours of the Sunday worship of the Church Serious evils result. Not only is the benefit cent uniformity for which the Church has been honorably distinguished broken up but an injurious uncertainty is caused among the worshippers, and with the un certainty come negligence and actual or alleged excuses for non-attendance. Every new rector-changes not being infrequent sets up a directory of his own, quite irrespec tive of the law in the rubrics and of the general

tive of the law in the rubrice and of the general usages for generations past.

While the clergy at their clubs and in the newspapers are wondering why the people do not come to church, the people are wondering what they shall find when they get there. By some novel fashion the regular established order of divine service is displaced, and some new arrangement is set up: a fraction of the congregation is invited to come to an "early" service, somewhere between 5 o'clock and 10 in the morning, and the rest of God's children are told that they are to have no chance to say their prayers and confess their children are told that they are to have no chance to say their prayers and confess their sins, and hear God's word, and thank Him for His blessings, together, as the Church has provided and expects. So some of them sleep in their beds and some read the Sunday newspapers, and some dawdle and goasip. Ask them why they don't go to church and they answer that they don't know what is going on there.

Sunday newspapers, and some dawdle and gossip. Ask them why they don't go to church and they answer that they don't know what is going on there.

To offset the injury there is no religious advantage or profit in these shiftings whatever. Piety is not deeper. Righteousness is not more practised. Business men are not more scrupulous. Children are not better bred and taught. Women are not more devout mothers or housekeepers. Families and individuals in this Church are entitled to the benefits of public worship at 10:30 or 11 o'clock every Sunday forenoon, if there is a church anywhere within reach. They have a right to hear there the entire service of morning prayer, Holv Scriptures, prayers, the collects, Gospel and Epistle for the day, and the litany at least once every month and on each Sunday in Advent and Lent. You will not improve on this venerable and hallowed privilege by any ecclesiastical whim. The wardens and vestries have a right to complain that they are defranded, and it becomes a duty of Bishops to make visitation inquiry why this benignant provision is witheld from them.

This obligation is not to be evaded on any pretence of superior sacerdotal sense or veneration for sacraments. The young priest may dismiss that sentimental assumption. The whole Catholic doctrine and practice prove that the sacrament of Holy Communion, the Eucharistic feast, is for those who by faith, devotion, penitence and spiritual hunger are prepared for it. Such persons are to be found in every congregation. They are seldom, if ever, more than a quarter, a half, a third part, of the congregation. They are seldom, if ever, more than a quarter, a half, a third part, of the congregation. They are ordinary convenience, conditions and decorum make it practicable. If they are sincere, they will take pains to provide themselves with that spiritual help and comfort in addition to their other churchgoing and the weekly and Saint's Day Communion.

in addition to their other churchgoing and worship.

About the great authority and desirableness of the weekly and Saint's Day Communion. "where it may be had," there is no doubt whatever. Let there be no quesion or suspicion about that. But one provision is not to displace another. The weekly Eucharist is not to crowd out morning prayer or litany. No youthful zealot need fancy himself morsacrosanct than his senior. Obedience to rule and respect for ordination vows are as binding in one respect and at one hour of the day as another. The Church wants character more than it wants ceremony and it wants humble loyalty more than it wants to be mended or decorated. If individualism is to determine what sober and venerable usages are to be swept aside by the new incumbent, no sooner is a novel fashion set on its feet than the next dictation may turn it out of doors. The rather recent publicity given to the liturgic circumstance that the three great offices, the litany morning prayer and Holy Communion, are distinct works mischief if it cuts off any one of them.

Swagger" Sticks for American Troops. From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune A decided novelty in the life of United States soldiers at army posts will soon be

introduced by Col. Page of the Third United

States Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas He will supply his regiment with something new in the form of "swagger" sticks, small light canes, which are commonly carried by soldiers in the British Army. But, with light canes, which are commonly carried by soldiers in the British Army. But, with the Third, the sticks will mean something more than the mere idea of nativ appearance and production of a swinging step, for there will be something of historic importance connected with them.

The sticks will be facsimiles, reduced in size, of the highly prized and historic relic, the drum major's baton, made of the flagstaff at Chapultepec, and presented to the Third Infantry during the Mexican War by Gen. Smith. The baton, which is large and heavy, with silver mounting, now occupies a place of honor among the relics of the famous Third at Col. Paye's quarters. Upon the head of the baton is engraved in silver. To the Third United States Infantry, from Briz.-Gen. Smith, Chapultepec, 1848.

The zift was an expression of the gratification of Gen. Smith over the Indomitable bravery of the Third in the storming of Chapultepec on Sept. 13, 1847. In the assault upon this almost impreznable stronghold of the Mexicans, the Third lost terribly in officers and men, but over rocks and chapms and mines, and with the aid of scaling ladders, they drove everything before them.

The sticks to be carried by the Third will be of the same shape as the large baton silver mounted, with the coat of arms of the regiment and the words, "Chapultepec, 1848."

he regiment and the words, "Chapultepec